

THE HERALD.

JOHN P. BARRETT & CO., Publishers

JOHN P. BARRETT, Editor.

HARTFORD, OHIO COUNTY, KY.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 17, 1875.

RAMBLING FOR NOTORIETY.

Of course we are under several obligations (2) to the Southern Agriculturalist, and Hartford Herald, for copying our articles, and not giving us credit therefor. It is an occasion when to be so noticed makes one feel good—in a horn. We are not in the habit of tearing up printing offices, and making "pea" of Editors, but some good looking man will get hurt at this foolishness yet—*Flemingburg Rambler*.

When a newspaper publisher is so hard run for expedients to draw attention to himself as the Flemingburg Rambler, we feel it to be a duty, if not a charitable act, to give him a "notice" free of charge. The idea of any respectable paper, whose editor makes a pretense of having a moderate share of brains, copying an article from the above sheet is simply ridiculous. We have no recollection of ever seeing an article in that paper, and did not believe the "editor" capable of producing anything superior to a smutty puff of a second-class bar-room. This is the first time we have been accused of plagiarism, but when we do get in the humor for stealing, we will go where there is something to be had.

DISASTERS AT SEA.

The recent disasters to the shipping of the United States has caused a fearful destruction of life. The sinking of the steamer Pacific between Portland, Oregon, and San Francisco, on the night of the 4th, by collision with some unknown vessel, caused the life of two hundred persons; all on board sinking with the ship or perishing from exposure, with but a single exception. The Pacific was very old, and valued at \$100,000, cargo \$25,000.

The burning of the steamer City of Waco, plying between New York and Galveston, occurred on the morning of the 9th, while at anchor off the bar at Galveston. The crew and passengers, numbering fifty in all, took to the boats, and as the sea was running high, were driven seaward, and have not been heard of. It is reported the steamship was struck by lightning; but, as she had on board considerable quantities of oils and other inflammable material, it is thought by many that the fire originated on board and not from lightning. The vessel was valued at \$250,000 and the cargo at \$100,000.

It is feared that two brig and two schooners, belonging to the port of Boston, are lost with all on board. The ship Calcutta, from Quebec for Liverpool, was wrecked on Goose Island on the 7th. Twenty-two men of the crew and a lady passenger were drowned. The captain, three men and a boy were saved.

THE ELECTIONS.

The general result of the recent elections in the several States is somewhat gloomy, after the brilliant chain of victories achieved with Kentucky as the starting link. Betrayed by traitors, who would crush the party and destroy its hopes of saving the Republic and the constitutional liberties of the people, for selfish means, the Democratic organization is still formidable and the party is not subdued. Although fraud and the power of gold has, for a single day, impeded its progress, the principles which have triumphed so often will carry her to a complete and glorious victory next year.

We yet have faith in the Democratic party. It is the salvation of the country; and with it either rises or falls the liberties of the people. We have faith that it will cut itself loose from the corrupting influences that have almost led it to irretrievable ruin. This is no time for experiments, as in the Ohio election; the life of a government is at stake. We will have to throw off the yoke imposed upon us by the fanatical leaders, who have proven themselves incompetent, and who have dragged us down to a humiliating defeat where we had a right to expect victory, and take the Democratic doctrine in its pure simplicity. It has pointed us out the road to victory in the past, and will surely do so in the future.

Had it not been for the corrupting influences of an unprincipled administration, and the selfish aims of traitors in our own party, Ohio would have elected a Democratic Governor, and WILLIAM ALLEN, or some equally as good man, would have been elected President of the United States with the enthusiasm of the palmist days of the party's existence; but, as it is, the Democracy is a colossal power in the land, and though they have lost in some States, their gains will steady the balance, and we have nothing to discourage us for the result of the great battle to take place in 1876.

When we look at the figures, the Republican victories lose something

of their magnitude and brilliancy.

At the last Presidential election, Grant's majority in Ohio was 37,534. At the election last month the majority for Hayes Republican candidate for Governor, was 5,549.

Grant's majority in Pennsylvania was 137,548. Two years ago, the majority for Hartranft, Republican candidate for Governor, was 34,368, and at the last election it was less than one-half that number.

Wisconsin gave Grant a majority of 18,430. Last week the race was a close one, and one Democratic State officer was chosen.

In 1872, Massachusetts gave Grant a majority of 74,212. Last year, with the exception of Gaston, the Democratic candidate for Governor, who received a plurality of 7,032 votes, the Republican candidates for the various State offices were elected by an average majority of 12,000. This year the Republican candidate for Governor (whose plurality over Gaston is only 5,000) received nearly 6,000 votes less than did Talbot, who was defeated for the same position last year.

In 1872, Dix, Republican, was elected Governor of New York by a majority of 54,451. Last year Tilden, Democrat, completely revolutionized things, and was elected Governor by 50,000, but this year the Democrats had the ring thieves to fight, (who were rich and powerful) and the majority was reduced to 18,000. New York will roll up a heavy Democratic majority next year.

Grant carried Mississippi by a majority of 84,887, but that State has been "redeemed, regenerated and disenfranchised."

Democratic majority in New York about 18,000. The Legislature is Republican. Pennsylvania re-elected Hartranft, Republican, by a majority of 14,510. Massachusetts elected Rice, Republican, Governor, by a plurality of 5,277.

In New Jersey the Republicans elected a majority of the Legislature. Maryland elected Carroll, Democrat, by a majority of about 8,000. Legislature Democratic.

Minnesota elected Pillsbury, Republican, Governor, by a majority of 10,000. Legislature largely Republican.

In Wisconsin the Republican State ticket was elected by a majority of about 5,000. Legislature largely Republican.

Mississippi elected a Democratic State Treasurer by a majority of about 10,000. An entire Democratic delegation elected to Congress. Legislature largely Democratic.

Democratic Legislature elected in Virginia.

Kansas, New Jersey, Michigan, Iowa, and Illinois Republican.

LETTER FROM TEXAS.

ENNIS, TEXAS, Nov. 8th, 1875.

EDITOR HERALD:—Knowing the interest that is taken by your many readers in the State of Texas, and as I am now in the central part of the favorite section of the State, I accept your kind invitation and will fill you a column with the results of my observation, and will endeavor to make my remarks as practical as possible.

I have been in the last two weeks over the greater portion of Ellis county. There are many magnificent farms in a high state of cultivation, and the residences have a very home-like and substantial look.

Stock raising here, as elsewhere in Texas, is the money-making business. A man owning five hundred head of cattle, has an income of \$1,500 or \$2,000 from the legitimate increase of his herd, and if he is a shrewd cattle thief, and there are a few smaller herders near him, he can easily double that amount. Under the old regime these freebooters of the plains swept the prairie on their tireless Mustangs by night, and woe to the small farmer's cows and calves who strayed without unmarked, for before sunrise the calves had found stepmothers in the freebooter's herd. But their day has about gone by here, and they either settle down to honest cattle raising or go farther west where they will not have their feeding grounds cut up by the industrious agriculturalist. But they yet come to the Central road to ship their stock, and every day one sees droves of shipping cattle coming in, attended by the "cowboys," and the old typical Texans, with their huge broad "Mexicans" hat or "Sombro" with its snake band; high boots with folding tops; short jacket; red sash, and velvet pants, with cut fringe down the outside seam four or five inches long, and with faces and beards sunburned until the word "bronzed" is but feebly expressive.

The inseparable revolver of old, is rarely seen now, as no "weapons of offense or defense" are allowed to be borne except in the frontier counties. And a good law this is, too, here, for there is a good deal of the inflammable

in the "make-up" of the jovial cowboy. And what riders they are. One of our trim, straight riders at the Kentucky fairs would envy the careless ease and grace with which these riders of the plains sit their bounding Mustangs. Let a cow start off from the herd, the trained pony leaps to the chase, and a swift run he must make to distance the wild cow for a short way; the cow suddenly wheels and the pony jerks up, wheels on his hind feet, and is off like a shot in the new direction, and a horseman he must be who can back him in these sudden turns.

But now about the soil, climate, &c. It is certainly a fertile country, producing cotton, wheat, oats, rye, and garden vegetables of all kinds are said to grow to perfection here. Corn will average in this country about with Ohio county, one year with another, and is now worth here 50 cents per bushel. Wheat and cotton are the money crops, both being grown at a large profit by the farmers. Peaches grow as well here as anywhere, (it is said, but apples are a failure—too dry and hot in the summers for them).

One great advantage Texas has over most any other country, is their ever green pastures; winter and summer the grass is green and always highly nutritious; and stock are never fed but when worked. The "Curly Musquit" is the grass that grows over the plains, and comes up seemingly spontaneous everywhere. Notwithstanding the immense immigration, land is yet comparatively cheap in the vicinity of the railroad, and can be bought for three, four and five dollars per acre, within four or five miles of Ennis.

Timber, (pine), at the lumber yards on the railroad, sells at \$2.00 per hundred, very durable. The fences are usually posts with three planks nailed on them near the top, sometimes a single plank with a wire above and below it.

In this town there is a mill that has now a wide reputation as a flouring mill. It grinds a thousand bushels of wheat daily, and large quantities of flour is shipped from it. At the St. Louis fair of 1875, its flour took the first premium. The owners are wealthy capitalists, and have bought up large quantities of wheat, enough to run them until the next crop. The climate is singularly favorable to the growth and harvesting of wheat; the summers being dry, allowing the grain to be taken to mill unhurt from damp weather. Farming is the most profitable occupation of the country, that is, pays best for the capital and labor invested.

I will close for the present by assuring you that I agree with nearly all of the residents of this portion of Texas that I have met, in saying that Texas is a charming country, and has a great future before it, and that all it lacks is more money and muscle to bring these beautiful plains and valleys into cultivation, chequer with farms and gardens, and fill them with honest and industrious people to breathe its sweet and healthful air, and enjoy its rich products.

LETTER FROM AN EGYPTIAN.

MILLWOOD, KY., Nov. 15th.

FRIEND MEHMET:—In my last I concluded by paying a tribute to the memory of Caneyville's late genius, "Romeo Pinkstaff," and now I must change the subject and refer to some of the ridiculous institutions of this country.

In the first place, there is an old antiquated humbug, termed the Grand Jury, tolerated in this free Christian country, that would, of a verity, disgrace the domains of the King of Siam. This grand jury is composed of sixteen enlightened individuals (!) whose duty consists of sitting in secret conclave during the term of Circuit court, which takes place twice every year, and any unfortunate that has, intentionally or unintentionally, offended the majesty of the incomprehensible law, during the preceding six months, is secretly "indicted" by this miserable fraud, and is liable to be arrested and imprisoned on the mere supposition that he is guilty, expressed by the infallible (!) Grand Jury. In nine cases out of ten these indictments amount to nothing, and "fall through" at the next term of court, as having no foundation for conviction, although not before they have cost the county a goodly sum of money, and put the suspected person to a world of inconvenience.

This system, which is a remnant of the dark ages, has no counterpart, unless in the bloody Inquisition of Spain, which, taking into consideration the distance of time, shows the grand jury system of Christianity in a darker light than even that disgusting favorite of the Church of Rome in the days of her power.

The petty jury system is very nearly as bad. This consists of twelve individuals chosen to hear the evidence in

any case that may be brought before the court while in session—the Judge of that court only having the power to give a decision in accordance with the verdict of this same jury, whether that verdict be right or wrong. The absurdity of this will appear, when I inform you that this judge is generally a man well versed in the laws of this country, and able in every respect to decide any case independent of this jury; while, on the other hand, those juries, whose decisions he has to abide by, may be the veriest ignoramuses that can be collected together. This jury system is a great burden on the already overburdened tax-payers, each juror receiving the sum of two dollars per day for their services, while in session. This is easily earned, as I heard an old gentleman express it a few days ago: "A man has only to sit on his seat and look wise to earn it, and two dollars a day is not to be laughed at these hard times." So you see the inducements this holds out to the greedy on the one hand and the revengeful on the other are almost overcomable. If this great country would entirely abolish this worse-than nuisance, I believe it would compare with our more favored Egypt. This thing is truly a disgrace to the boasted civilization of the nineteenth century, and the country that will be first to abolish it, will earn the brightest name that can adorn the pages of progressive history.

They accuse the rulers of our country of exaction; but, I believe, in the matter of exactions, the tax-payers of this free enlightened Republic stand second to none. The host of office-holders and tax-collectors required to collect and keep account of the enormous taxes levied by "the best government under the sun," are enough to keep the poorer classes in poverty for all time, leaving out altogether the enormous sums collected by the general government and State governments to run the machinery of the dilapidated finances of an almost ruined country.

In my next, I will change the subject again, and as I know your predilections for everything that pertains to the poetic art, I will try and give you a chapter on the poets and poetry of this strange people. Until then, may Allah preserve you.

ALI BEN HAMAD.

A Chapter of Accidents.

Old man C—, a binding cow came trudging down the street the other day, and seeing a wagon and team standing in the street, she went up and began eating hay from the wagon. Just then a Shepherd dog that had followed the wagon to town, espied the cow and flew at her, catching her by the tail—accident, which so alarmed the brute that she wheeled around and aimed to jump across the tongue between the team and the wagon-bed, but got terribly tangled up in the traces, which frightened the horses and off they went at break-neck speed. Just at this moment a woman who had been shopping at E. Small's queensware store was crossing the street with a basket of China on her arm, and seeing the horses with the wagon and old cow attached coming rapidly toward her, she started to run, but stumbled her toe against a stepping stone, and down came her precious wares dashed into a thousand atoms. A gentleman seeing her danger, rushed to her relief, and in so doing he tripped a man up causing him to fall on the pavement and dislocating his shoulder. A dashing young belle of the period happened to be passing, and her attention being attracted by the team, cow, and old lady in the street, she did not see the man who had fallen on the pavement, and ran right over him and down she came, flattening her proboscis against the pavement, and scattering false curls, puds, jewelry, &c., in every direction; while her pin-back suffered the fate of a harrel of sorghum when you haul it over a rough road in hot weather. Then the town marshal came along, and seeing the man and woman piled up on the street in that sort of style, concluded that a few drops too many of "benzine" had been imbibed by the parties, and they had been having a pugilistic encounter, and he marched them off to the lock-up. When the old woman fell down and broke her queensware, it caused the horses to turn suddenly to the right, which threw the cow over on her head and broke her neck, and the dog, whose teeth was firmly set in the cows tail, was thrown with such violence, that notwithstanding he struck a man and knocked him down, he went on through the window of a drug store, scattering perfumery bottles, glass, drugs &c., in fine style, causing a piece of stray glass to hit the clerk in the eye and putting it out. The dog finally landed in a Dutchman's grocery, where he was soon converted into "Bologn sausage." We were then called at the courthouse, and hence we cannot give the final result.

THE CROW HOUSE.

Opposite the Courthouse, HARTFORD, KY.

JOHN S. VAUGHT, PROPRIETOR. Comfortable rooms, prompt attention, and low prices. The traveling public are respectfully invited to give us a share of patronage. Every exertion made to render guests comfortable.

STAGE LINE.

Mr. Vaught will continue the stage twice a day between Hartford and Beaver Dam, arriving and departing, connecting with all passenger trains on the L. P. & S. Southwestern railroad. Passengers set down wherever they desire.

CAPTAIN N. BEN. PECK.

—WITH—

GARDNER & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

Dealers in Tobaccos

And Com. Merchants,

No. 196, Main St. bet. Fifth & Sixth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

HOUSE AND LOT

FOR RENT.

I desire to rent a house and lot in the town of Hartford. Will make reasonable terms to good tenant. For further information inquire of the undersigned, or John P. Barrett, Hartford Ky., October 6th, 1875.



CLOCKS.

If you want a good clock at a moderate price, send for our new illustrated price list of both Thomas clocks. Clocks sent by parcel and sent to any address at our risk on receipt of price and fifty cents additional for express charges. Money may be sent safely by registered letter or express.

C. P. BARNES & BRO.,

Jewellers, Main st., bet. 6th & 7th, Louisville, Ky.

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OF THE

SEASON,

W. W. WILLIAMS,

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pleasure in announcing to the offices of Hartford and Ohio county that he is

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THE LATEST NOVELTIES

IN

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Gents' and Boys' Clothing,

Hats, Caps,

BOOTS & SHOES,

Hardware, Queensware.

Staple and

FANCY GROCERIES,

Also dealer in

Leaf Tobacco,

I will sell very low for cash, or exchange for all kinds of country produce. My motto is "Quick sales and small profits." nol ly

MASTER COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

James H. Taylor, Admr. pliff, } Equity. against

James H. Taylor's heirs, dfts. } All persons having claims against the estate of James H. Taylor, deceased, are requested to produce the same, properly proven, to the undersigned, Master Commissioner of the Ohio Circuit Court, at his office in Hartford, Ky., on or before the 15th day of October next, or they will be forever barred.

E. R. MURRELL, M.C.O.C.C. 28th Jan. 11, 1875.

MEDEL & KAHN,

CROMWELL, KY.

Wholesale and retail dealers in

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,

GROCERIES,

CLOTHING,

Boots & Shoes,

And everything usually kept in well-regulated mercantile establishments. They pay their goods for CASH and get them at BOTTOM PRICES, hence they are enabled, by doing an

EXCLUSIVELY CASH

business, to undersell any house in Ohio county

M. & K. will take this occasion to notify the farmers of Ohio and

Butler counties, that they are large and constant buyers of

COUNTRY PRODUCE,

of all descriptions, for which they pay the very highest market prices. They also do the very

best business in the county, always paying higher prices, IN CASH, than anybody else. They ask a share of public patronage.

W. H. HARDWICK, A. T. NALL, HARDWICK & NALL,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, &c.

Which we will sell low for cash, or exchange for country produce, paying the highest market price.

HARTFORD MALE

AND FEMALE SEMINARY.

The next Session of this Institution will commence on the First Monday in September, 1875, and continue Twenty-two Weeks, under the charge of

MALCOLM MCNEELY, A. B.,

aided by competent Assistants. One-half of the tuition fee will be due at the middle of the session, and the other half at the close.

TERMS PER SESSION:

Primary . . . \$10.00 Higher English, \$20.00 Latin, \$15.00 Latin & Greek, \$25.00 Incidental fee, to be paid in advance, \$1.00

Special attention paid to fitting boys for College. Board can be obtained at from \$2.50 to \$3.00 a week. For further information apply to the Principal, or to the undersigned.

Address—S. M. E. HILL, Trustee.

533-12

WHITE OAK STAVES AND HEADINGS

wanted. For further information address

DORSEY, HENRY & CO.,

14 and Delaware,

Louisville, Ky.

Reference—Jno. P. Barrett, J. W. Lewis, Hartford, Ky.

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AND

Restaurant.

(EUROPEAN PLAN.)

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ROOMS AT ONE DOLLAR A DAY

Fifth St. bet. Main and Market, LOUISVILLE, KY.

PHIL. T. GERMAN, } Proprietors. AMERICAN WAGON, } 233-3m

JUST FROM THE EAST!

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DRY GOODS

Men & Boys Clothing!

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, BLANKETS,

COMFORTS, and LADIES FURS.

Also the largest assortment of

FINE DRESS GOODS

Ever brought to this market, all of which he offers at lower prices than ever before.

Millinery Goods!

of every description, are always kept on hand.

N. B.—The very highest market price will be paid for feathers, hides, dried fruit, furs, &c.

of every description, are always kept on hand.

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Manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of wooden coffins, from the finest rose wood casket to the cheapest pauper coffin.

All kinds of coffin trimmings constantly on hand and for sale.

Keep a fine hearse always ready to attend funerals.

Wagons and Buggies,

constantly on hand or made to order. Particular attention given to plow stock.

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MAUZY & HURT,

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Manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of wooden coffins, burial cases and caskets at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

All kinds of coffin trimmings on hand and for sale cheaper than any house in town.

General Wood Workers.

We are also prepared to do all kinds of wood work, such as making and repairing wagons, huggies, &c., on short notice and in as good style and at as low prices as any other

THE HERALD.

IS PUBLISHED
EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,
IN THE TOWN OF
HARTFORD, OHIO COUNTY, KENTUCKY.
—BY—
JOHN P. BARRETT & CO.,
AT THE PRICE OF
Two Dollars a Year in Advance.

Job work of every description done with
accuracy and dispatch at city prices. We have
a full line of job types, and solicit the patronage
of the business community.

The postage on every copy of THE HERALD is
prepaid at this office.
Our terms of subscription are \$2.00 per year,
invariably in advance.

Should the paper suspend publication, from
any cause, during the year, we will refund the
money due on subscription, or furnish sub-
scribers for the unexpired term with any paper of
the same price they may select.

Advertisements of business men are solicited;
except those of saloon keepers and dealers in in-
toxicating liquors, which we will not admit to our
columns, under any circumstances.

All communications and contributions for pub-
lication must be addressed to the Editor.

Communications in regard to advertising and job
work must be addressed to the Publishers.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Hon. James Stuart, Judge, of Owensboro.
Hon. Jos. Maycraft, Attorney, Elizabethtown.
A. L. Morton, Clerk, Hartford.

E. R. Marshall, Master Commissioner, Hartford.
T. J. Smith, Sheriff, Hartford.

E. L. Wise, Jailor, Hartford.

Court begins on the second Mondays in May
and November, and continues four weeks each
term.

COUNTY COURT.

Hon. W. F. Gregory, Judge, Hartford.

Capt. Sam. K. Cox, Clerk, Hartford.

J. P. Sanderfer, Attorney, Hartford.

Court begins on the first Monday in every
month.

QUARTERLY COURT.

Begin on the 3rd Mondays in January, April,
July and October.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

Begin on the first Mondays in October and
January.

OTHER COUNTY OFFICERS.

J. J. Leach, Assessor, Owensboro.

G. Smith Fitts, Surveyor, Sulphur Springs.

Thos. H. Boswell, Coroner, Sulphur Springs.

W. L. Rowe, School Commissioner, Hartford.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

Caney District, No. 1.—P. H. Alford, Justice,
held March 5, June 17, September 4, December
18. E. F. Tifford, Justice, held March 18, June
4, September 18, December 4.

Cool Springs District, No. 2.—A. N. Brown,
Justice, held March 5, June 13, September 2,
December 16. D. J. Wilcox, Justice, held
March 15, June 2, September 16, December 2.

Centerville District, No. 3.—W. P. Rander,
Justice, held March 31, June 14, September 30,
December 15. T. S. Bennett, Justice, held
March 16, June 23, September 11, December
30.

Bell's State District, No. 4.—Benj. Newton,
Justice, held March 11, June 23, September 11,
December 27. S. Woodward, Justice, held
March 10, September 27, December 11.

Fortville District, No. 5.—W. H. Cobb,
Justice, held March 8, June 19, September 8,
December 22. J. L. Burton, Justice, held March 29,
June 7, September 22, December 8.

Ellis District, No. 6.—J. S. McElroy, March
9, June 21, September 9, December 23. Jas.
Miller, Justice, held March 22, June 8, September
23, December 9.

Hartford District, No. 7.—Jas. P. Cooper,
Justice, held March 13, June 23, September 14,
December 23. A. B. Bennett, Justice, held
March 11, September 27, December 13.

Cromwell District, No. 8.—Samuel Austin,
Justice, held March 27, June 16, September 23,
December 17. Melvin Taylor, Justice, held
June 30, September 17, December 31.

Hartford District, No. 9.—Thomas L. Allen,
Justice, held March 12, June 21, September 13,
December 26. Jas. M. Leach, Justice, held
June 12, September 23, December 14.

Sulphur Springs District, No. 10.—R. G.
Wedding, Justice, held March 19, June 5, September
21, December 7. Jas. A. Bennett, Justice,
held March 6, June 19, September 7, December 21.

Hartford District, No. 11.—W. H. Cummins,
Justice, held March 10, June 22, September 10,
December 24. J. S. Yates, Justice, held
June 9, September 24, December 10.

POLICE COURTS.

Hartford—F. P. Morgan, Judge, second Mon-
days in January, April, July and October.

Beaver Dam—E. W. Cooper, Judge, first
Saturday in January, April, July and October.

Cromwell—A. P. Montague, Judge, first
Saturday in January, April, July and October.

Cedarvale—W. D. Barnard, Judge, last Sat-
urday in March, June, September and Decem-
ber.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 17, 1875.

W. R. BONNER, LOCAL EDITOR.

Particular Notice.

All persons indebted to this office, will
please call and pay up, as we are in urgent
need of some money. We cannot run a
newspaper without money, and hence we
are under the necessity of collecting as
fast as amounts fall due.

Special Notice

We have erased from our subscrip-
tion list the names of all subscribers
whose time has expired. We hope
they will all renew.

We will send THE HERALD from now
until the 1st of January next to any
address for 25 cents.

Address, enclosing the money, with
name, post-office address, county and
State, legibly written.

JNO. P. BARRETT & CO., PUBLISHERS,
Hartford, Ky.

A Splendid Investment.

We will send the *Farmers' Home*
Journal, price \$2.00 per year, and THE
HARTFORD HERALD, price \$2.00 per
year, to the same address for the small
sum of \$3.00 per year. Send on the
money and get both papers.

We are now prepared to furnish of-
fices with all kinds of blanks, and at
prices as low as you can buy them in
the cities.

Business Fair.

Drummers few.
Court still progressing.
Lodge to-morrow night.
Hard times playing out.
Mite meets Friday night.
Notice the new "ads."
Tolerably cold, I thank you.
Hotels full of courting people.
Chills have about played out.
Several drunks the last few days.
What has become of the choir?
Horse-jockeys had a good time last
week.
Several indictments have been found
by the grand jury.
There will be preaching at Beaver
Dam church (D. V.) next Sunday.
J. W. Ford sells for cash—Drugs
cheap.

Last Saturday night a gang of
worthless cuss killed two sheep belong-
ing to Rev. Chapman Crow.
A gentle rain Saturday and Satur-
day night, which will prove beneficial
to the wheat.
We learn that the wheat crops are
looking remarkably well, and are in a
fix to stand a pretty hard winter.

The Monitor says the main actress
in Cole's circus died on the show boat
at that city on Monday last week.

Nearly everybody was blessed with
sweet music last week, furnished by
the Italian boys.

Again we have a number of com-
munications which we have to lay
over until next week.

Misses Carrie Gibson and Florence
Stevens, two charming belles of Beaver
Dam, visited this place Saturday, but
returned home Sunday evening.

To-day we publish an interesting
letter from Texas. Read it, and see
what our correspondent says about
the "Lone Star State."

The choir met at Buck Horn Mon-
day night, and Hartford was represent-
ed by Messrs. J. F. Rice and D. E.
Thomas.

Prices Reduced

And at the great clothing house of
J. Winter & Co., cor. 3d and Market,
Louisville, you will not fail to obtain a
bargain. Give them a call and see for
yourself.

Hon. Jno. Allen Murray, an able
lawyer of Cloverport, Ky., attended
court here last week, and honored us
with a call. He is a polished, inter-
esting gentleman, and his visit was
one of much pleasure.

We acknowledge the receipt of
another nice lunch from the landlady
of the Crow House, sent us last night.
For a good meal and polite attention,
go to the Crow House.

W. P. Midkiff of color, was tried
yesterday morning, on the charge of
stealing coon skins, and sentenced to
hard labor on the street, with ball and
chain, for thirty-nine days.

Secure a Bargain

When you go to Louisville, by buy-
ing your clothing at J. Winter & Co.,
cor. 3d and Market. This old estab-
lished house has the largest, best and
cheapest stock of any house in the city.

Notice.

The firm of Ford & Wells is this
day dissolved by mutual consent. All
persons indebted to them or having
claims against them are earnestly re-
quested to come forward and settle at
once, as their business must be settled
up as soon as possible. Persons in-
debted to them will save cost by com-
ing forward at once and meeting this
notice, as they mean business.

Nov. 6, 1875.

Having bought Mr. Wells' interest

in the drug business of the firm of
Ford & Wells, I will continue the
business at the old stand, where will
be found constantly on hand all goods
usually kept in a first-class drug store,
such as pure drugs, medicines, glass,
paints, oils, lamps, dye-stuffs, school
books, stationery, &c. Pure wines
and liquors for medicinal purposes. I
am confident that I can offer induc-
ements to the trade, for cash. All or-
ders will be promptly filled. Thank-
ing you for past favors, asking a lib-
eral share of your patronage in future,
I remain yours,

J. W. FORD.

To all Whom it may Concern

My Dear Friends:

I have been indulgent for four
years—I ask you now to come forward
and settle your accounts. I cannot sup-
ply medicines for the sick, furnish my
family with the necessities of life, and
pay my debts without money. Hop-
ing you will answer my first and last
call, I remain, Yours,

T. J. PRITCHER

The first meeting of the Mite society
came off at Hon. W. F. Gregory's
last Friday night, but owing to the
other entertainments in town, the
crowd was not as large as usual, but
those who attended report a pleasant
evening. It meets again Friday night.

Last Saturday we had a call from
Mr. A. G. Rowe, a young merchant
of Spring Lick. He arrived in town
Friday evening, and helped to swell
the large attendance at the hop at the
Hartford House. Alfonso is a whole
team by himself, and his presence af-
forded much pleasure to his numerous
acquaintances.

We are in receipt of the *Sunny South*,
edited and published by John H. Seals,
at Atlanta, Ga. We pronounce it
one of the best literary papers in the
world, and advise our friends who de-
sire a paper of this kind to subscribe
for the *Sunny South*. Its contents are
of the most choice reading, and new and
interesting stories are always running
through its columns.

George E. Chinn Convicted.

George E. Chinn, one of the number
who has for several months been con-
fined in the county jail at this place,
stood his trial Monday, and yesterday
morning the jury declared him guilty,
the charge being that of horse stealing,
and he was sentenced for four years in
the penitentiary.

As he walked up the street we no-
ticed several bad bruises upon his
face and head. His wife was close be-
hind him. As a friend stopped him to
inquire the cause, we heard her say:
"There's nothing the matter with him,
only he told me my pin-back looked
like a log of rags swung across a
Dutchman's back, and now he knows
who wears the breeches."

Last week we made mention of the
poisoning of the family of Charles W.
Massie, and also chronicled the death
of three of his family, since which time
we have received intelligence of the
death of another one of his children,
but are glad to announce that Mr.
Massie has about recovered. We also
learn from the physician who attended
the family that it was what is known
as "milk-sick," and not that of poison-
ing. We gave the statement as we
received it, and are glad to learn that
it was not the work of man.

Seizure of Cigars.

Mr. W. T. King, U. S. Collector,
has been making heavy seizures upon
cigars in this, the 2d District. Last
week he made a trip to Henderson,
where he found 87,000 cigars that were
not stamped and cancelled as the law
requires them to be. From Hender-
son he went to Madisonville, where he
also found 12,000, which not only
failed to comply with the law, but
were intended as a swindle. He then
went from Madisonville to Hopkins-
ville, where he got the nice little sum
of 120,000. He has also visited sev-
eral small towns in the district where he
found more, but the number we could
not learn, but he says the total amount
is about 300,000.

Another Jail Bird Gone.

Jeff Allen made his escape last Mon-
day night. He was assisting the jailer
in putting the room in order, and had
gone out of the house in company with
Mr. Wise and another gentleman,
carrying a bucket of slop. Just as
they passed out of the door, the candle
was blown out by a puff of wind, and
while Mr. Wise returned to the house
to light it again, Allen made a break,
and has not been seen or heard of
since. Up to this time Allen had con-
ducted himself well, and has shown no
disposition to break jail. Being in
bad health the jailer thought a little
out-door exercise would be beneficial,
and granted him the privilege of as-
sisting him around the house. Allen
was confined on the charge of stealing
mink skins. Mr. Wise is as attentive
as any jailer in the State, and nothing
can be attributed as carelessness on
his part.

It was at the party Friday night.

He had her cornered, and occasion-
ally a smile would steal over his face, and
then he would begin telling her sweet
things. He was little expecting any
one to be watching him, but we were.
He seemed in his glory, while she was
fully as well pleased. By this time the
thing had become interesting to us, and
we were determined to see the result,
so we concealed ourselves near them, and
paid close attention to their conversa-
tion. Such language we never heard
used before, and only wish we could have
remembered it. He nudged and then
she nudged, and by this time it would
have been impossible to see daylight
between them. Then we heard him
say: "Dearest one, if you love me
say so." She made no reply, when he
continued: "Well, if you love me
and don't want to say so, just squeeze
my hand." And she squeezed it.

The Hop Friday Night.

We take pleasure in announcing the
hop of last Friday night, which came
off at the Hartford House. About
twenty couples attended, besides a large
crowd of non-participants. The sweet
daughters of this proud old Common-
wealth were beauties to behold, while
gallantry was displayed by the gentle-
men. Dancing commenced about 8
and continued until 12 o'clock. Music
was furnished by the Italian boys,
which was pronounced by all to be par-
excellence. It was our wish to make
personal mention of those in attend-
ance but find it impossible to do so,
owing to the want of space, but must
say it was a pleasant gathering, and
must say that the proprietor of the
house, Mr. L. J. Lyon, deserves credit
for the nice manner in which every-
thing passed off.

Now, Wasn't it Wrong.

Last Thursday night while meander-
ing over the city in search of items, we
met up with a party of young ladies,
but whose names we withhold, and
just as we were in the act of firing off
our "bazoo," they showered us with
apples. The first throw hit us in the
eye, the sight of which can never be
restored, and the second fling, which
was from the dainty little hand of Miss
—, lodged squarely against the fore-
finger of our right hand, and now the
services of another compositor will
have to be secured. Just at this mo-
ment we were catching it on all sides,
and we began to retreat, and in a few
moments landed in the public room of
the Hartford House, where we found
half a dozen men sitting around the
stove dozing, but the incessant shower
of apples soon aroused them. One
man, who was not thoroughly awakened,
called for the town marshal, but at
this the fair ones became alarmed and
started for their homes, which was the
last we saw of them that night. Now,
we ask you as Christian ladies, don't
you think it was wrong?

Marriage Licenses.

The following is a list of the marriage
licenses issued since our last report:
William Turns and Miss Annie
Hawes.
Richard T. Truman and Miss El-
mira Minges.
John L. Boyd and Miss Nancy E.
Miles.
John S. Newcomb and Miss Mary E.
Ward.
L. M. Roach and Miss Sarah E.
Wilson.
Garland Hawkins and Miss Amanda
Allen.

Transfers of Real Estate.

The following transfers of real estate
have been lodged for record since our last
report, viz:
Nannie A. Herrel, to John S.
Brown, $\frac{1}{2}$ of Charity Luene's lands,
\$125.00.
James L. Stinnett, to P. D. Taylor,
77 acres on Panther creek, \$770.00.
Barnett Johnson to Grant A. John-
son, 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres on Panther creek,
\$450.00.
W. H. Crow, to Hardin Haynes,
100 acres on Rough creek, \$700.00.
C. R. McBride, to John P. Barrett,
power of attorney.

The Patent Razor-Strap.

"Mister hev you got any o' them
new kind o' razor-straps?" said a tall,
rough looking specimen from the back-
woods, as he stalked up to the counter
of a hardware store the other day.
"Yes, sir," said the clerk, bright-
ening at the sight of a customer. "I
have the very thing you want. Here,
sir, is the latest thing in the way of
razor straps. These are all the go,
and I'll venture to say, sir, that after
a trial of them, you will use no other."

"I never seed the kind I want, but
I hev heern of 'em," remarked the cus-
tomer, "and I believe the name of 'em
is *octavo-complex*, or something like it.
Is that the name of this?" he asked, as
he took the one banded him and drew
it from the case.

"Yes," answered the clerk, "that is
the name, or very near it. This is the
concavo-convex strap, and it is ahead
of anything else out."

"I haven't ye got nary new one?"
anxiously inquired the tall individual,
as he looked searchingly at the concave
sides of the article in his hands.

"Why, that is a new one. I got it
only a few days ago, and it has not
been used a particle. I wouldn't sell
you an old one."

"Well, mebbe you wouldn't unless
I wuz fool enough to buy it. If this
is a new one, how does it happen that
the middle is whetted away till it is
ready to break in two?"

"Why, my friend, that is the way
they are made; and it is the shape that
makes them excel the ordinary strap,"
replied the clerk. Let me explain its
superior qualities. You see—"

"Hold on!" commanded the cus-
tomer in an angry tone. "Do you
think I'm a fool, or are you trying to
insult me? You may pam that strap
off on some poor fool from the back-

woods, who hain't got sense enough to
tell a old strap from a new one, but as
for me, you've treed the wrong 'possum,
and if you'll foller me out, I'll tan yer
dog skin till it won't be fit to make
conceavo-convexes outen of. Take
this, any how, for your impudence."

As the last words were uttered, the
patent strap passed close by the clerk's
ear with the sound of a humming
bird, creating havoc in the glass de-
partment, and the enraged customer
strode out of the house, uttering curses
as he went.

Court News.

Circuit court began on Monday of last
week, and up to last night the Com-
monwealth cases had consumed all the
time, and only the fourth day's busi-
ness had been reached.

The following named gentlemen
were empaneled as grand jurors:
Thomas Phillips, Josiah Haynes,
Noble Bean, John Johnson, W. B.
Render, John W. Rutland, E. V.
Kimbley, George A. Brown, Wm.
Cannon, John W. Taylor, George U.
Brown, W. W. Maxwell, W. H. Ful-
kerson, Ben. W. Taylor, Wm. Hunter
and R. T. Barrett.

The grand jury is still in session,
and has returned several indictments,
one against Ed. Silcox, for horse-steal-
ing, one against Amos Gunn and John
Anthony McHenry, colored, for grand
larceny, one against Geo. Johnson, for
shooting with intent to kill, and one
against Ben. Whitaker and Ed. John-
son for aiding and abetting Geo. John-
son in said shooting; two for carrying
concealed weapons, one for obstructing
public road, one for gaming, one for
failing to keep road in good order, and
one for fornication have been found up
to this time.

TUESDAY.

Commonwealth against P. D. Tay-
lor, Sam. Rhodes and N. P. Wedding,
for gaming upon the premises of an-
other; plead guilty, and fined \$25
each.

WEDNESDAY.

Commonwealth against James
Hatcher, for giving liquor to a minor,
fined \$50.

THURSDAY.

Commonwealth against B. P. Petty,
S. P. Pool and Wm. Sanders, for
gaming upon the premises of another.
B. P. Petty was acquitted and the other
two fined \$35 each.

E. Clark was convicted of carrying
concealed deadly weapons, and the
penalty affixed at \$25 and ten days
imprisonment. A motion for a new
trial was overruled, and an appeal
taken to the Court of Appeals, and a
superseas bond executed.

Commonwealth against M. V. Camp-

field, for selling liquor to a minor,
fined \$50.

FRIDAY.

Commonwealth against Monroe
Jewell, for carrying concealed deadly
weapons, fined \$25 and ten days im-
prisonment.

Commonwealth against James Can-
den, for disturbing religious worship,
fined \$29.

Commonwealth against Geo. E.
Chinn, for horse-stealing, sentenced
for four years in the penitentiary.

Commonwealth against W. P. Mid-
kiff, for stealing coon skins, sentenced
to hard labor for 39 days.

FROM BEAVER DAM.

BEAVER DAM, KY., Nov. 16.

We have no interesting news to com-
municate, but fear if we longer delay
our beloved friend "Citizen" will grow
weary of waiting for a rattlesnake; and,
besides, would conclude we were dilato-
ry in telling him in which pocket the op-
erator carries his mirror. We will,
however, if the information will be of
great satisfaction and conducive to-
wards the alleviation of his mind, in-
form him, with a request of secrecy,
that he most generally carries it in
"tether" pocket.

We trust he will not forget to en-
live the columns of the HERALD with
the Beecher business, for we live away
down here in the hills and hollows, and
seldom hear any news from the far
away world.

Most all the horses are troubled
more or less with the epizootic, though
as yet no serious results.

Quite a number of hogs have died
in the neighborhood recently from
some new disease, the nature of which
we have not been informed.


A very heavy rain fell last Satur-
day afternoon and night, but all the
rain and cold weather has not destroy-
ed the grasshoppers; they have greatly
increased, and are found on farms
in great numbers, in some places the
ground being perfectly black with them.

From the amount of coal being ship-
ped to Louisville daily, we are led to
believe that Kentucky coal has the as-
cendency in market. The city is ac-
tively engaged in leaving her money at
home.

Our friend "R," who rattles for the
Spring Lick folks, called on us the oth-
er day, looking as blooming as ever.
We are always glad to meet a smiling
face, and it is characteristic of Fonsie's
to be so.

"A word fitly spoken is like apples
of gold in pictures of silver," is an
apophthegm uttered by a wise man, and
it may be that the timely warning giv-
ing by our friend "Ah Ben Hamad"
will serve as "a light to our feet" and
"a guide to our pathway" through all
time to come. His kind suggestion

SAVE YOUR EYES.



OUR PEBBLE SPECTACLES

And Eye Glasses are the best for failing sight. Cat and pulled from the "dead stone," they are perfectly transparent (will cut glass like a diamond). Being harder than the glass, they receive a finer polish and always retain it. One pair carefully selected to your eyes will last as long as five pairs of the best glass, besides preserving the sight almost unimpaired all that time. By our new system for testing the sight, we are enabled to suit any eye as accurately as the eye itself will allow. We repair Spectacles and Eye Glasses, and restore old spectacles to the best of the glass lenses in oil frames. Our Bi-Focal Spectacles are for old people who require spectacles to see far off as well as near by only one pair being required. To persons who cannot call on us we send our new illustrated Price List which shows how to order.

C. P. BARNES & BRO., Opticians,
Main st., bet. Sixth and Seventh (corner Hotel Block), Louisville, Ky.

HENRY & HILL.

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
HARTFORD, KY.

Will practice in Ohio and adjoining counties
and in the Court of Appeals of Kentucky.
not ly.

F. P. MORGAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HARTFORD, KY.

(Office west of courthouse over Hardwick &
Nall's store.)
Will practice in inferior and superior courts
of this commonwealth.
Special attention given to cases in bank-
ruptcy.
F. P. Morgan is also examiner, and will
take depositions competently—will be ready to
oblige all parties at all times.

JOHN O'LEAHERTY.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HARTFORD, KY.

Collections Promptly Attended to
Office on Market street, over Meany's tin
shop.
JUNO.

JESSE E. FOGLE, W. W. SWEENEY,
Hartford, Ky. Owensboro, Ky.

FOGLE & SWEENEY.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
HARTFORD, KY.

Will practice their profession in Ohio and
adjoining counties and in the Court of Appeals.
Office on Market street, near courthouse.

JOHN P. BARRETT.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
and Real Estate Agent,
HARTFORD, KENTUCKY.

Prompt attention given to the collection of
claims. Will buy, sell, lease, or rent lands or
mineral privileges on reasonable terms. Will
write deeds, mortgages, leases, &c., and at-
tend



AGRICULTURAL.

An Essay by a Lady Granger.

The following essay was read by Mrs. M. B. Chaddock, before Pleasant Dale Grange, Illinois, on the anniversary of the order.

"Brothers and sisters, we are here to-day to celebrate the sixth anniversary of the order of the Patrons of Husbandry, and when I look over this assembly, there is one thing that pleases me more than all the rest—that there are more sisters than brothers present."

I like to see the women interested in this movement, for this order has done, is doing, and will do more, for the enfranchisement of women that all other forces combined, to elevate the sisterhood and educate them.

It has been the custom in all ages of the world for men to meet together and take counsel, and from these meetings women have been excluded. We have obeyed the Scriptural injunction, to learn of our husbands. But all that has changed. We now go to the Grange meetings and learn for ourselves. A new era has dawned on our lives.

Sisters, let us move onward. We must think, we must read—not novels and comic almanacs, but good, solid reading, that will be of practical use to us in raising our families and living our own lives. Every woman should make herself familiar with the laws of light and heat, the properties of the air we breathe, the food we eat, and the water we drink. We know that plants shut away from the sun, wither and die. But do we know why this is so? We must learn to ventilate our sleeping rooms, and not breathe over and over again the noxious gases that come from our lungs. We must learn how to purify our cellars, by the use of lime and other disinfectants, so that the seeds of disease and death may not be planted in our midst. We must learn to prepare the food for our tables, so that the life-supporting principles be not destroyed; and we must learn to clothe our bodies so that the circulation may be equalized.

Sisters, we must learn to look upon mind as of more importance than matter; we must spend more time in restorative culture, and less in ruffling our dresses—our dresses will fade and wear out, but the impressions made upon our minds are there for all eternity. We have been taught that every woman has a soul. We must learn that woman is a soul, a spirit, having a body to accomplish a certain mission on earth, and that this body should be at the command of the soul, not the slave of anything.

The social element is the one great feature of this movement. We are placed in this world to help and cheer each other. The battle of life to some is mere pastime, and to others everything comes by the hardest; to such let us lend a helping hand, and, what is sometimes better, speak a cheering word. Our weekly meetings together, should be social visits—to see our neighbors and friends; to have a chance to exchange quilt pieces, dress patterns and newspapers; to laugh and talk, and have a good time generally, with no cooking to do, and no dishes to wash. I tell you sisters, 'tis a sign of the good time coming, when the rattle of the dish pan and the banging shall be heard no more from afar.

Brothers and sisters, we must learn to be charitable; we must learn to be just. Let us be true men and women; true to ourselves true to each other and true to the world. During the time the Roman empire was at its height kings abdicated their thrones in order to become Roman citizens, for to be a Roman citizen was accounted a greater honor than to be a king. Such let our renown be, that men in high places will be glad to resign their salaries for the sake of being Patrons. Let us be above party corruption and individual jealousy, and the time will come when to be a Patron of Husbandry will be the highest honor of an American citizen.

Wintering Fools.

The season is now approaching when the proper treatment of spring foals, during the winter season, is an important question for the consideration of the breeder, and to this end we suggest the following as embodying the results of long and successful experience:

It may be set down as a well settled point that they should be well kept and protected from the storms of winter, but this does not imply that they should be constantly housed up and pampered with heated grain. Like all other young and growing animals, they

require an abundance of fresh air and exercise, and should have free opportunity of indulging in the gambols, and frolics, and races to which their nature prompts them, and which is so essential in order to properly distend the lungs, swell the veins, invigorate the entire system, and make a hardy, healthy, active horse.

Give muscle and bone forming food in abundance, but feed corn sparingly, and, if at all, only in the coldest weather. Oats and wheat, bran and grass, and hay in abundance, will make the colt grow; and exercise, with protection from severe storms, will keep him healthy. If it is indispensable that he should run out and take all the storms as they come, which, by the way, should never be permitted, give more corn with the feed, as that produces fat, which is a protection from the cold.

We were to be compelled to choose between the two extremes of close confinement, with high feeding on heating grain, and no exercise, and the other of running at large in the fields, exposed to the merciless storms of winter, with free access to the corn crib, we should unhesitatingly take the latter course as likely to develop the harder, healthier, stouter horse, because we regard the opportunity for abundant exercise as absolutely essential to a healthy, harmonious development in all young animals. But generous feeding and secure housing from inclement weather are not incompatible with plenty of exercise, and such a course of treatment will bring the youngsters through the winter in perfect health, with constitution unimpaired, and growth unchecked.

Winter Spirit.

The Crops and Prices. Except the corn and meat crops the year's harvest has generally been gathered, and we have an approximately correct idea of the result, and the corn crop can now be estimated with a good degree of accuracy. Taken as a whole the results of a year's work in the West and Northwest must be regarded as very fairly satisfactory. Taking into full account the losses by rains, by grasshoppers and untimely frosts, losses which bear heavily on certain localities, it still remains true that the aggregate yields of the great staples will be large, and what is equally important, at least fair prices are promised.

The hog crop is light. Prices are high. While we believe it is good policy to send the hogs to market so soon as they are in the best condition, it seems a mistake to forward so large numbers of inferior and half fattened hogs. Thus far choice hogs have been in good demand. Corn is worth a good price, but it will pay to feed it until the hogs are in really good condition for the market.

The cattle market seems in a singular condition. The receipts at Chicago are very large, which is not surprising, but the larger part of the cattle sent forward are of poor quality. These sell at low prices; so low that it would seem no profit can be afforded. With good grass in many localities, abundant corn, fodder, and many localities soft corn which must be fed this fall, it would seem advisable for farmers to purchase some of these stock cattle which are selling at low prices. We expect good although probable not high prices for all good beefs, after this glut of pork stock is worked off.

Prices for grain still fluctuate somewhat. It is impossible to predict with certainty their future, but by those who do not expect to hold their crops until next spring, the probable effect of the closing of water transportation and the usual advance in freight rates is worth thinking about. One year with another, we believe the farmer who sells his crops comparatively early, realizes fully as much as he who practices the holding policy, and we see no reason for advising the general holding back of any crop now.

We have no wishes to paint rose-colored pictures of prosperity which does not exist, but, while misfortunes and failures have come to individuals and to some localities, it certainly is true that the West as a whole has reason to be thankful for general fair crops and fair prices.

Improve Corn Crib.

Our common Russian rat burrows in the ground, and never makes a nest in the corn crib, though he has no objections to going into it for his meals; but he also likes to have his burrow under some rubbish, buildings, or similar protection, where the dogs cannot reach him; but, in this crib, which is on posts two and a half or three feet from the ground, there is no place for him to burrow, as the rat would be exposed to the spade or dogs, and the result is that he never burrows in any such open places. The cribs may be eight feet wide, and of any length. On the farms the cribs are thirty-two feet long, and with posts ten feet high,

though twelve feet would have been better. The outside is of stock boards, battened with fencing plain and split, making the battens three inches wide. The space between the cribs are twelve feet wide, with floor overhead, with a trap door in the center for shoveling up through. The inside of the cribs have common fencing put on horizontally, with spare spaces for airing the corn on the inside, and the bottom floor is of three inch strips, placed an inch and a half apart to allow the air to pass up through the corn, and to prevent moldering. On the inside it is boarded below the crib in order to exclude pigs and poultry from entering the space between the cribs, and sliding doors are used. The crib is thus waterproof on the outside, and yet by opening the door a free circulation of air is obtained, as well as the upward ventilation up through the bottom of the slab-work. Any corn that is shelled off in the crib passed down through these slats to the ground, and yet it is under cover, and is good food for the poultry and pigs, if the latter are permitted to visit the premises. If the cribs are near the ground, the rats will burrow under them, filling the space with loose earth from their burrows, and thus enfold the chickens. In fact, rats and chickens are antagonistic, as the rats will eat both chickens and chickens' food; and if you cannot get after the rats with a spade, the dog will not do it.

Such a crib will hold over 3,000 bushels in the ear, and 1,000 bushels of grain on the floor above. Then it gives a room 12 by 32 feet for wagons or farm implements. A shed on one side for the poultry, and on the other for implements, will be useful and may be cheaply constructed. The Industrial University has a crib something on this plan, but the floor is too near the ground, and I find this to be too often a defect.

Primitive Plowing.

A Mexican correspondent of the Louisville Courier-Journal writes: "On our way back to Tenisco we had an opportunity of observing, more closely than diligence of railroad can permit, the process of plowing as commonly practiced in this country. The plow itself is almost a fac-simile of the pattern used by the Egyptians in the time of Abraham, and certainly commends itself to all agriculturists on account of its great simplicity and cheapness. It consists of a wooden shaft about four feet long and four inches thick, armed at its lower extremity with an iron point, slightly flattened and sometimes presenting a feeble forward curve. The other end is provided with a round stick passed through a hole to serve as a handle. The pole, consisting of the stem of a small tree from which the bark has been peeled, is fifteen feet long, and attached to the shaft by means of mortise and peg. The implement thus constituted is fastened at the extremity of the pole to the middle of a very light wooden yoke, about seven feet long, which rests immediately behind the horns of a pair of oxen, and is fastened there by throngs of rawhide passed around the horns. Not less than fifty such contrivances were crawling at a snail's pace over the field which we stopped to notice, scratching up the ground to the depth of two or three inches, certainly to us a very novel sight."

Protect the Strawberry Beds. It being beyond the power of the horticulturist, in most cases, to protect the orchard from the hard freezing of winter, and thus protect the fruit buds, it stands the lover of fruit in hand to protect the small varieties as far as possible. The strawberry is one of the most desirable of fruits, and should be found on the table of every farmer, and can just as well be, for it is almost a certain crop with proper care. Cover the bed with a thin coating of light mulch, such as rotten straw, which has become dry, then cover with marsh hay or clean straw. A light coat is better than to risk too much, as the vines may be smothered by the heavy coat.

After the danger of frost is over in the spring rake of the coarser material leaving the finer as a mulch during the growing season. Great damage is often done about the time the berries ripen, by drouth, and it is of as much importance to protect the plants from this as from the freezing weather of winter. If the mulch is put on in the fall, it will prevent the ground from being beaten down, and put in a condition to break when the frost is going out in the spring.

There is nothing on so small a piece of ground that will pay better for the time required upon it, and the only wonder is that farmers do not more generally avail themselves of the advantages of a small patch of strawberries.

Judge Stuart left for your city, carrying with him the warmest feelings of attachment upon the part of our whole Bar, and they hope that for fifty years to come, his shadow may grow no less.

Trite Truths.

I know a farmer who bought a lumber wagon now almost thirty years ago, and to-day it is nearly as good as new. It has been in constant use, but always kept under shelter when not behind his team in the field or on the road. A neighbor of his bought one at the same time and made at the same shop, but in consequence of always leaving it out of doors it went to ruin years ago, and now he has bought a new wagon for the third time. This is a fact, and the men are living to-day, one a successful farmer, with plenty of money to use and to loan, the other an example of the worst effects of the opposite system. This one instance alone is sufficient to "point a moral." It should teach a lesson to every man engaged in the pursuit of agriculture. To be constantly buying farm-tools is more than a farmer can afford. Implements are expensive, and they should be made to last by being cared for. Every farmer should have a tool-house, and when a tool is not in use it should stand or hang in its place. A careful inventory of such tools occasionally would do much toward keeping them in their place and in good repair. Industry, economy and system will be of as much service to farmers as to any other class.

Maxims for Farmers. It is worth while for all farmers, everywhere, to remember that thorough culture is better than three mortgages on their farms.

That good fences always pay better than lawsuits with neighbors.

That hay is a great deal cheaper made in summer than purchased in winter.

That more stock perishes from famine than from disease.

That a horse who lays his ears back and looks lightning when any one approaches him is vicious. Don't buy him.

That scamping the feed of fattening hogs is a waste of grain.

That over-fed fowls won't lay eggs.

That educating children properly is money lent at one hundred per cent.

That one evening spent at home in study is more profitable than ten lounging around country taverns.

That cows should always be milked regular and clean.

That it is the duty of every man to take a good, reliable, entertaining paper, and pay for it promptly.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Catskill Apple Pudding.—One pint sweet milk, four eggs beaten to a froth, one teaspoon of soda, a little salt, flour enough to make a stiff batter, four large apples chopped; stir well; bake in deep tin; serve hot, with butter and sugar.

Sunderland Pudding.—One cup of milk, one egg, one and a half cups flour. Stir well together, bake in cups about twenty minutes, and serve with sweet sauce.

FROM LEITCHFIELD.

LEITCHFIELD, KY., Nov. 15.

Our two weeks' term of Circuit court being concluded, the officers of same, especially the attorneys and clerks, congratulate themselves on the flattering prospects of a happy "little quiet."

It is unfortunate for Grayson as well as for several other counties in the 5th District, that the terms of court are too short for the disposition of the litigated cases. And this fact necessitates the immediate creation of an auxiliary court of some kind, for pleas must be heard. But what character of court will best serve the interests and demands of the people, is a question well worth the consideration of our people at an early day; for the legislature of the State will soon convene, and it is probable that the first business of importance before that body, will be the discussion of this question, resulting in the establishment of a court coincident with the wishes and choice of the district. Then let the people begin to signify their choice between a Common Pleas and a Criminal court. For my part, I have long entertained and still entertain the opinion that the Civil and Criminal dockets should be separated, or in other words, we should have a court of exclusive criminal jurisdiction, in every judicial District in the Commonwealth; and in my next, I shall take pleasure in presenting my reasons for preference for this over Common Pleas. I hope, however, that in the meantime, I may see communications in your paper and others upon this subject.

Grayson has elected four candidates for Frankfort for a term of two years each, against strong opposition and the earnest protest of every elect. Three colored and one white man. Two colored, upon charge of burglary upon Caneyville depot, the others for larceny.

Judge Stuart left for your city, carrying with him the warmest feelings of attachment upon the part of our whole Bar, and they hope that for fifty years to come, his shadow may grow no less.

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The Aldine while issued with all of the regularity, has none of the temporary or merely interesting characteristics of ordinary periodicals. It is an elegant miscellany of pure, light, and graceful literature, and a collection of pictures, the rarest collection of artistic skill, in black and white. Although each succeeding number affords a fresh pleasure to its friends, the real value and beauty of The Aldine will be most appreciated after it is bound up at the close of the year. While other publications may claim superior cheapness, as compared with rivals of a similar class, The Aldine is a unique and original conception—bold and unapproachable—absolutely without competition in price or character. The possession of a complete volume cannot duplicate the quantity of fine paper and engravings in any other shape or number of volumes, for ten times its cost; and then, there is the chromo, besides!

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